MASSACHUSETIS BIGOTRY.

The Legislature of Massachusetts some days since appointed a committee to visit and investigate the Jatholic schools and convents of the Commonwealth, for the purpose of enlightening the public upon the internal arrangements of those institutions. Accordingly, on the 26th ult. the members of the committee, accompanied by some other individuals, repaired to the convent at Roxbury, which is kept by seven Sisters of Charity of the order of Notre Dame. Of their proceedings while there, the Boston Advertiser, of the 81st ult, tells the following story:

On the Dedham turnpike, in Roxbury, just beyond Oak street, there is an ordinary house in which a school is kept by seven ladies, Catholic "Sisters of Charity," members of the order of Notre Dame.— They have twelve pupils, young ladies between the ages of ten and fifteen, all Americans by birth. These nineteen ladies form the whole household, with the exception of an Irishman, who is employed about the premises as a servant. The house is located upon a thoroughfare much traveled; it is not secluded in any way from public gaze, the grounds are not surrounded by any barriers, nor does it have any of the characteristics of a monastic institution. The ladies who reside there as teachers are highly cultivated and accomplished, and as much entitled to respect and courtesy as any in the State. Their pupils are likewise respectable, and there is not the least evidence that their attendance at school is forced, that they are subjected to any rigorous discipline, or obliged to undergo any sort of ill-treat-

Such being the character of this establishment, the nineteen ladies residing therein were surprised on last Monday afternoon to see two omnibuses drive up to the doors, crowded with passengers, who alight and inquire for the "lady superior," and being met by the head of the establishment, the spokesman of the party informs her that the crowd is a committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the house. No notification of the visit to be expected has been served upon the ladies, and they are obliged to take the statement of the members of the party on their own authority. We have already seen that the committee actually appointed by the Legislature consists of but seven members. We are unable to state the number of the party professing to act as this committee on this occasion, but from the fact that two twelve seat omnibuses, which appeared to be full, were required for their transport, we can only esti-mate their number at twenty-four. There may have been a few more or less.

Nineteen ladies, twelve of them less than fifteen years of age, could not of course oppose any effectual obstacle to the entrance of twenty-four full grown men into a commen house, even had the ladies known the rights guaranteed them by the constitution and laws of Massachusetts, and had they been disposed to maintain those rights by force.-The "gentlemen"-we presume we must call members of the Legislature by this title-roamed over the whole house, from attic to cellar. No chamber, ne passage, no closet, no cupboard, escaped their vigilant search. No part of the house was enough sacred or enough protected by respect for the common courtesies of civilized life, to be spared in the examination. The ladies' dresses hanging in their wardrobes were tossed over. The party invaded the chapel, and showed their respect-as Protestants, we presume-for the One God whom all Christians worship, by talking loudly with their hats on, while the ladies shrank in terror at the desecration of a spot which they believe hallowed.

While in the chapel the ladies declined holding an conversation with their prosecutors; but in another part of the house the principal expressed her perfect willingness to answer any questions propounded by "the committee." One of "the gentlemen" accordingly pats her affectionately on the back with one hand, turns over the rosary suspended round her neck with the other, and asks her if she is content with her situation, whether she can leave when she pleases? The young ladies were of course subjected to questions even more rude—whether there are any boys boarding in the establishment—what punishments they suffer for misdemeanors, &c. It is scarcely necessary to describe such conversation in detail; the reader can readily imagine what the scene

The examining party, of course, had everything their own way, and when their searches and their insults had been protracted to the extent of their pleasure they took their leave. It is scarcely necessary to say that "they found-no matter what-it was not what they sought "—unless the object of the visit was simply a "lark" at the expense of the State, in which case the object was doubtless attained. There were no nuns immured alive in contracted cells, nor any evidences of abuse of any sort calling for legislative interference or even inquiry.

Now we ask the reflecting men and women of Massachusetts-we even appeal to the candor of the eighty thousand voters who put the present administration in power-is such a record as the above fit to form a page in the history of the free and enlightened Commonweath of Massachusetts in the nineteenth century? Make any allowance you please for exaggerations in the story which may have been caused by the natural fears of the terrified witnesses and does the record stand clear and fair? Is such the treatment that defenceless women ought to receive? Is such the behavior of gentlemen in the Legi-lature? It is only paralleled by the stories that have come down of the insults and excesses of unlicensed soldiers in time of war.

Our legislators ought to have a more intimate practical acquaintance with the fundamental principles of our government. The bill of rights, which is the first part of the constitution of Massachusetts, contains this article:

"Every subject has a right to be secure from all papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foun-dation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order, in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest or seizure; and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities, prescribed by the laws."

. It would be superfluous to point out how this article was violated in every clause by the action we have recorded. What was the warrant of this committee of seven, swelling its own numbers by its own act? Nothing but a vote of the Legislature, unsupported by oath or affirmation, and drawn up with regard to no formalities either prescribed by

In like manner the Constitution of the United States guarantees that "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shail not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Who is safe from such unreasonable searches as that of Monday last? What house is there in the State, occupied wholly by defenceless women, that may not be the next scene for a frolic of a party of rude men? Let the constituents of any of the gentlemen composing this committee consider how they would relish an invasion of their residences and a disturbance of the privacy of their families by such inquisitorial parties as this.

was fought in vain if the grea American principles of private right and domestic security are now to be set at nought.

In the first place a special legislative committee of seven was appointed to examine and report upon the condition of the "theological seminaries, boarding achools, academies, nunneriese and convents" of the Commonwealth. Secondly, it appears from the tes-timony of the committee themselves, that they proceeded to this examination, in the case of the Roxbury school, as if fully satisfied that their appointment by the Legislature gave them the undisputed power of an unlimited search warrant there, or at any other place within the scope of their inquiries.

Now this was either the result of a degree of ignorance among the members of the committee, discreditable to the common schools of Massachusetts, or it was an act of inquisitorial puritanical espionage, which we had supposed had ceased to exist in the old Bay State since the last witch burning frolic at

We had supposed that every member of the Mas-sthesetts Legislature was awars of the fact that the bustitution of the United States is the sepresse law

of Massachusetts, as of every other State and Territory of the Union; that all acts of any party or any Legislature inconsistent with the federal constitution are unlawful, null and void. Our ideas, however, of the wisdom of the legislators of Massachusetts appear to have been somewhat extravagant. Those "wise men of the East" seem to have very little respect for the supreme law of the land. We are, therefore, constrained to repeat for their information, that provision of this supreme law, which proclaims that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

In the face of this organic law of the Union and of Massachusetts, a committee of that Legislature proceed to the little school of the Sisters of Charity at Roxbury, and exhibit their authority from the Legislature to examine the premises, as if it were an edict from the Emperor of all the Russias. They certainly so considered it, or they would not have made their first official notification to the establishment in that overbearing air of authority which characterized their visit. The committee not only went in a body, but they invited a number of their friends to accompany them and see the sport. Fine sport, truly; this breaking into the sanctuary of the citizen, this disregard of that saving principle of civilized society that "a man's house is his castle."-Where was their warrant, their "probable cause, their oaths or affirmations? They had none. They were guilty of an outrage upon private rights.

This Catholic school was a private institution-an inquisitorial committee could only invade it under a complaint on affidavit, and a warrant, according to law. But they say that they were freely admitted, and conducted in their examination, by the Lady Superior, throughout the house. That does not mend the matter. The offence is in the stupidity of criminal folly of the Legislature in authorizing this inquisitorial visit; and in the committee, in acting upon it as a full and sufficient warrant for their procredings. The Legislature is almost unanimously anti-Catholic, if not entirely so. It was elected, to a very great extent, upon the anti-Catholic feeling so prevalent throughout the State; and, since the unwise movements of Archbishop Hughes on the church property and public school questions, and the late mission of Bedini, so prevalent throughout the country. We can't imagine, therefore, that those Catholic Sisters of Charity, in their little establishment at Roxbury, opened their doors to this Legislative committee as to a deputation of friends, personal religious or political. No. They could only regard the committee as so many inquisitive enemies. And herein lies the weight of the outrage.

In this light, the act of the Legislature appointing this committee was a cruel, lawless act, and the visit of the committee under it was an outrage. With the antipathies existing between the Legislature and the committee, on the one part, and this Catholic female school on the other, had there been no offence, or nothing like persecution intended in this official visit, it might have been managed at least more courteously. In order to avoid all appearances of intimidation, suppose a single member of the committee had first called at this school, and stated his case thus :- " I am one of a legislative committee appointed to examine into the condition of the convents and nunneries of this State. Your establishment is private. We have no authority over your religion system of education, except where they may conflict with the laws. We have no complaint against you, no affidavit, no warrant. You may, therefore, exclude us, if you please. But if you think proper to admit us, we shall call here upon some appointed day, to look into your institution and ask you some questions. We are not Catholics; but we are not barbarians." Had some such application as this been made at this Roxbury school by this committee, it would have been in better taste; but acting as they did without law, they had no authority to act at all. In confounding private houses with public schools, the act of the Legislature appointing the committee was a nullity, of no more binding force

than a similar edict from Billy Bowlegs. Civil and religious liberty in these United States are tangible and practical rights. We cannot disturb them with impunity. Wherever the church-any church-attempts to usurp the powers of the State; wherever the clergy attempt to monopolize the tem poral property of their congregations; wherever a religious order or society enters the field of politics as a balance of power in political affairs, Legislatures and parties may rightfully interpose to resist them.
But as neither Congress nor the State Legislatures have the power to abolish convents or nunneries, or to interfere in their internal economy, so have they no authority for these Roxbury inquisitorial committees of inspection.

We admonish the new party of the Massachusetts Legislature to adhere to the constitution. There is no safety beyond it. New York Herald.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS.

The opening of these works here has been pretty generally referred to by the press throughout the State in those warm terms of commendation which so laudable an effort for the promotion of Southern industry and Southern independence merits.

We have deferred any notice until we could speak from actual observation of the facilities possessed for executing all sorts of work proposed to be done there. This observation, so far as time permitted, we had an opportunity of making yesterday after-noon; and we would here remark that we are not totally unacquainted with matters of this kind. Some years ago we knew exactly to a hair all the machinery and everything else required for an establishment of the kind, comprising finishing, moulding, blacksmithing, boiler-making and pattern-making. We found that in the arrangement of these works advantage had been taken of all the newest improvements for facilitating work and saving labor. The buildings, which we have noticed on a former occasion, are planned on a scale calculated to accommodate any amount of business, no matter how largely it may increase. All the necessary tools for doing any kind of work have been or are being placed in the establishment, and the machinery exhibits improvements that we had not dreamed of, and with a capacity for filling orders for the heaviest work. The whole is operated by a beautiful forty horse-power engine.

In the matter of Iron Railroads, castings, etc. the great advantage in getting them here instead of from the North, will be that in the event of their getting broken, or of any other difficulty occurring, they can be easily replaced or repaired. The same will apply with even greater force to machinery and we believe that with the facilities possessed at these works, they will be enabled to fill orders in their line just as cheaply and as well as they can be done at the North. We see no reason why they should not. All work can be sent from their shop on a Railroad to their own wharf, and placed on board their own flat, to be carried to the Railroad Depots, or to steamboats or vessels without extra

charge or expense. An important item. This is purely a North Carolina enterprise. Every member of the company is a citizen of this place, as is also Mr. Henry M. Drane, the agent and manager, who seems to be thoroughly versed in all the details of the business he has undertaken to conduct. For these reasons we have taken the trouble to exmatter thoroughly, so as to be able to speak of it understandingly, and we take pleasure in commending it to the Southern people, especialy to the people of this State as eminently worthy of their support and fully prepared to accommodate them with anything in its line they may require. Wilmington Journal.

There are three papers in this state which are particularly down on the "d-d furriners" of all kinds; the Albany State Register, Rochester American, and Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, and yet strange to say, the leading men of these papers are of foreign extraction. Lacy, one of the proprietors of the Register, was born in England. Mann, of the Rochester American, was born in Scotland, and until he was 14 years old, peddled itch ointment round Edinburgh. Parmelee of the Buffalo Commercial; the man of the "twenty five dollars character," was an English soldier, and left the army one day under the escort of one drummer and two rope ends. There are the men who are now "rallying round the Constitution," and who insist that foreign influence will yet undermine the liberties of the nation. Queer people these Hindoos. That is so. PETER FRANCISCO,

THE SAMPSON OF THE WESTERN HEWINDHESS As late as the year 1886, there lived in Western Virginia a man whose strength was so remarkable. as to win him the title of the "Virginia Sampson. He knew nothing of his birth or parentage, but supposed he was born in Portugal from whence he was stolen when a child, and carried to Ireland. His earliest recollections were those of borhood in the latter country. While yet a lad, he apprenticed himself to a see captain for seven years, in pay for a passage to this country. On his arrival, his time and services were sold to a Mr. Winston, of Virginia, in whose service he remained until the breaking out o the Revolution. Being of an adventurous turn of mind, he sought and obtained permission of his master to join the army, and was engaged in active service during the whole contest. Such was his strength and personal bravery, that no enemy could resis him. He wielded a sword, the blade which was five feet in length, as though it had been a feather, and every one who came in contact with him paid the forfeit of his life. At Stoney Point, he was one of the "forlorn hope" which was advanced to cut away the abatis, and, next to Major Gibbon, was the first man to enter the works. At Brandywine, and Monmouth, he exhibited the most fearless bravery, and nothing but his inability to write, prevented his promotion to a commission. Transferred to the South, he took part in most of the engagements in that section, towards the close of the war, and was engaged in a contest which exhibited in a striking manner, his remarkable self confidence and courage One day, while reconnoitering, he stopped at the

house of a man by the name of W-, to refresh

himself. While at the table, he was surprised by

nine British troopers, who rode up to the house, and told him he was their prisoner. Seeing that he was so greatly outnumbered, he pretended to surrender, and the dragoons seeing he was apparently very peacefully inclined, after disarming him, allowed him considerable freedom, while they sat down to par-take of the food which he had left when disturbed. Wandering out into the door-yard he was accosted by the Paymaster, who demanded of him everything of value about him at the risk of his life, in case of refusal. "I have nothing to give," said Francisco, "so use your pleasure." "Give up those massy silver buckles in your shoes," said the dragoon."
"They were the gift of a friend," replied Francisco, "and give them to you I never shall; take them i you will, you have the power, but I never will give them to any one." Putting his sabre under his arm, the soldier stooped down to take them. Francisco seeing the opportunity, which was too good to be lost, seized the sword, and drawing it with force from under the arm of the soldier, dealt him a severe blow across the skull. Although severely wounded, yet being a brave man, the dragoon drew a pistol and aimed it at his antagonist, who was too quick for him however, and as he pulled the trigger, a blow from the sword nearly severed his wrist, and placed him hors de combat. The report of the pistol drew the other dragoons into the yard, as well as Wwho very ungenerously brought out a musket, which he handed to one of the soldiers, and told him to make use of it. Mounting the only horse they could get at, he presented the muzzle at the breast of Francisco, and pulled the trigger. Fortunately it missed fire, and Francisco closed in upon him. A short struggle ensued, which ended in his disarming and wounding the soldier. Tarlton's troop of four hundred men were now in sight and the other dragoons were about to attack him. Seeing his case was desperate, he turned toward an adjoining thicket, and as if cheering on a party of men, he cried out, "Come on, my brave boys; now's your time; we will soon dispatch these few and then attack the main body!" at the same time rushing at the dragoons with the fury of an enraged tiger. They did not wait to engage him, but fled precipitately to the troop, panic-struck and dismayed. Seizing upon the traitorous villian, W---, Francisco was about to despatch him, but he begged and pleaded so hard for his life, that he forgave him, and told him to secrete for him the eight horses which the soldiers had left behind them. Perceiving that Tarlton had dispatched two other dragoons in search of him, he made off into the adjoining wood, and while thy stopped at the house, he, like an old fox, doubled upon their rear, and successfully evaded their vigilance. The next day he went to W ---- for his horses; he demanded two of them for his services and generous intentions. Finding his situation dangerous, and surrounded by enemies, where he ought to have found friends, Francisco was forced to make the best of it, and left with his six horses, intending to revenge himself upon W-at a future time, "but," as 'he said, "Providence ordained that I should not be his executioner, for he broke his neck by a fall from one of the very horses."

Many other anecdotes are told of Francisco, illustrative of his immense strength and personal prowess. At Camdon, where Gates was defeated, he retreated, and after running along a road some distance, he sat down to rest himself. He was suddenly accosted by a British dragoon, who presented a pistol and demanded his immediate surrender. His gun being empty he feigned submission, and said he would surrender, at the same time remarking that his gun was of no further use to him, he presented it sideways to the trooper, who in reaching for it threw him off his guard, when Francisco, quick as thought, run him through with the bayonet, and he fell from his horse, he mounted him and continued his retreat. Overtaking his commanding officer, Col. Mayo, of Powhattan, he gave him up the annimal, for which act of generosity the colonel afterwards presented him with a thousand acres of land in Kentucky.

The following anecdote exemplifying his peaceful nature and his strength, is also told of Francisco. How true it is, we cannot say, but we tell it as it was told to us many years ago, while he was still living in Buckingham county, Virginia.
One day while working in his garden, he was ac-

costed by a stranger who rode up to the fence and inquired of him if he knew "where a man by the name of Francisco lived."

Raising himself from his work, and eying his interrogator, who appeared to be one of the "halfhorse-half alligator" breed of Kentuckians, he replied, "Well, stranger, I don't know of any person by that name in these parts but myself."

"Well, I reckon you ain't the man I want. want to find the great fighting man I've heard tell so much about. The fellow they say can whip all creation and Kaintuck to boot.

"I can't tell you, stranger, where you'll find that man, I don't know such a man," said Francisco, resuming his work as a hint to the other that the conference was ended. But the Kentuckian was not to be bluffed off as he would term it. "Look 'ere, stranger," said he, returning to the charge, "what might your given name be?" "My name is Peter Francisco, at your service."

"Ah!" returned the other, "you're just the man want to find," at the same time riding inside the fence, he dismounted and tied his animal-a rough ungainly Indian poney—to one of the posts.
"My name is Big Bill Stokes, all the way from

Old Kentuck. I am the Kentucky game chicken, I am. I can out-run, out-hop, out-jump, knock down, drag out, and whip any man in all them diggings. So, as I hearn tell of a fellow down hereabouts who could whip all creation, I thought I'd saddle old Blossom, and just ride over to see what stuff he's made of, and here I am. And now, stranger, I'm most starved for a fight, and I'm bound to see who's the best man, before I go home. It's all in good feeling you know, and if you lick me, why I'm satisfied,

"Stop a minute, stranger," said Francisco, "you've mistaken the man entirely, I'm no fighting man at all, and if I was, I've nothing against you to fight about."

"Well, I don't know; is there any other Peter Francisco in these parts?" "No, not that I know of." "Well, then, you're the man, and you must fight.

I've come all the way from Old Kentuck, and I ain't a-going back without knowing which is the best "But I won't fight. I've got nothing to fight about and I tell you I won't fight!"

"D—d if you shan't fight, stranger, I'm bound to lick you if I can, if I don't, you must lick me."

By this time Francisco had become angry at the

By this time Francisco had become angry at the importunity of his visitor, and determined to put an end to the scene. Seizing his antagonist therefore by the seat of his buckskin breeches, and the collar of his hunting shirt, he threw him over the fence into the road; then walking leisurely to where his pony was tied, he unfastaned him, and taking him up

by main strength, three him after his discomfitted

The Kentuckian raised himself from the ground, perfectly dum-founded by such an exhibition of strength, and after rubbing his eyes as though he might not have seen clearly, he mounted his poney, remarking, "Well, stranger, I reckon you'll do. I reckon it's about time for me to make tracks. If any

body asks you about the great fight, you can tell 'em you licked Bill Stokes most—ly."

Francisco was a powerfully built man, standing six feet and one inch in height, and weighing two hundred and sixty pounds. His muscular system was extraordinarily developed, and he had been known to shoulder with ease a cannox weighing eleven hundred pounds; and a gentleman of undoubted veracity (still living in Virginia), who knew him well, says, "he could take me in his right hand and pass over the room with me, playing my head against the ceiling, as though I had been a doll-baby. My weight was 195 pounds." His wife, who was a woman o good size, and fair proportions, he would take in his right hand, and holding her out at arms' length, would pass around the room with her, and carry her up and down stairs in that position. He would take a barrel of cider by the chimes, and holding it to his mouth, would drink from the bung, a long and hearty draught without any apparent exertion.

Yet, with all his strength, he was a very peacefully disposed man, and never made use of his power, except in case of necessity about his usual vocations, or in defence of the right. On occasions of outbreaks at public gatherings, he was better at rushing in and preserving the public peace than all the conservative authorities on the ground. Although uneducated, he was a man of strong natural sense, and of a kind, amiable disposition. He was withal a companionable man, and his anecdotes and storics of the war, of which he possessed a rich fund, rendered him a welcome guest in the first families of the State. His industrious and temperate habits, together with his kind disposition, made him many friends. and through their influence he was appointed Ser-geant-at-arms of the Virginia house of Delegates, in which service he died, in 1836, and was buried with military honors in the public burying-ground at Richmond .- U. S. Magazine.

Democratic Meeting in Goldsborough. Agreeably to public notice, a meeting of the Democracy of Wayne, was held in the Court House, on Tuesday, the 3d instant at 1 o'clock.

On motion, W. Thompson, Esq. was called to the Chair, and S. D. Phillips and John Wocten, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman called on G. S. Stevenson, Esq., to state the object of the meeting. The latter gentleman responded to the call in a brief, but eloquent and forcible speech, denouncing in withering terms, the policy of the secret oath-bound political society, known as "Know Nothings," a name, which, as he truly remarked, is itself a reproach and a disgrace to an American citizen.

It was moved and carried, that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The Chairman appointed J. V. Sherrard, W. S. Barclift, John Robinson, W. B. Edmundson, and Lewis Whitfield. Dr. Murphy and T. Hooks, Esq. were appointed a

committee to wait on . Hon. Thomas Ruffin, and request him to address the meeting. After which, the committee appointed to draft re-

solutions, reported the following: WAEKEAS, it is not merely the right, but the imperative duty of freemen, to meet together, and give an open and candid expression of their opinions in relation to matters of public policy, and whereas the Democratic party has never shrunk from a free and

fearless expression of its principles, therefore, Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Wayne, renew our pledges of devotion to the principles of the Democratic party, the only National party in our Union-a party that embraces in its care the interests of every section, and preserves inviolate the

rights of every portion of our beloved country. Resolved, That in Franklin Pierce, we recognize the true patriot, the firm defender of the Union and the Constitution, the man of stern integrity, untinctured by sectional jealousy, and to his administration we give our cordial support.

Resolved. That we consider the existence of secret political societies dangerous to the perpetuity of our republican form of government, inimical to the spirit of our tree institutions, and tending to the total overthrow of freedom.

Resolved, That the new secret abolition party, known as "Know-Nothings," is the foe of republi-canism, and a fit tool in the hands of designing men to work the disolution of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course pursued by the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, in the late ses-Resolved, That the present is a momentous crisis

in the policy of the United States, and in the safety and interests of the southern States, and that it is in the patriotism of such men as the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, that the well-being and harmony of the Union are to be maintained, and that we therefore fully concur with our brethren of the District in recommending him as our standard-bearer in the coming campaign.

Resolved, That should our sister counties deem it expedient to hold a Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, we respectfully suggest Newbern as the place, and some time in May as the time of holding such Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to attend the Convention, should

Goldsboro'-Dr. John W. Davis, Josiah Howell, Col. C J. Nelson, W. R. Bridgers, W. S. Barclift, S. D. Phillips, J. H. Philyaw, Rufus Edmundson, John Robinson, Hiram R. Nixon, Wm. Edmundson. Stoney Creek-Thos. Edwards, Bryant Pate, Jas. H. Thompson, T. T. Hollowell, Bright Thompson, Major Isam Pate.

New Hope-Jas. Handley, R. W. Best, J. Wooten, Salston-Thos. R. Smith, Henry B. Gardner, C. Best, W. D. Handley.

Davises-Wm. Outland, Henry Martin, Wm. Jackson, Eldreth Sauls, Jas. Gardiner, Benj. Jones. Black Creek-Burket Barns, John Hays, John P.

Barden, B. Barnes, A. Horn.
Nahunta--Col. W. Hooks, John G. Barnes, Mathew Hooks, John V. Sherard, J. Coley. Boswells-William A. Peacock, Henry Finlayson, T. A. Deans, A. Howell.

Fork-Dr. J. Murphey, B. H. Hooks, E. Corr, S. Cross Roads-C. H. Brogden, E. Smith, Thos.

Brogden, Jno. E. Smith.

Buck Swamp—Jno. E. Smith, Spias Best, C. Black-man, E. Rhodes. Indian Springs-Lewis Whitfield, B. Herring,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby returned to the Chairman and Secretaries. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Goldsboro' Tribune, Southern Flag,

Dr. James Davis, Jas. F. Kornegay, Dr. James M.

and Raleigh Standard. WM. S. THOMPSON, Ch'n. S. D. PHILLIPS, JOHN WOOTEN, Secretaries.

Democratic Meeting in Warren. March 31st, at the Court House, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent Warren in a Convention of the Fourth Congressional District, was called to order by its Chairman, Francis A. Thorns ton, Esq., who addressed the people in an able and eloquent speech, explanatory of the object of the meeting, and exposing in a masterly manner the dark designs and destructive doctrines of the Know Nothings. His speech continued for more than half an hour, and was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause, at the conclusion of which, on motion of Dr. R. C. Pritchard, the Chairman appointed a Committee of five to draw up resolutions for the action of the meeting, consisting of Wnt. Eaton, Jr., Gen. M. T. Hawkins, R. A. Ezell, Dr. H. L. Macon,

and E. D. Drake. During the absence of the Committee, Dr. R. C. Prichard and W. A. Jenkins, Esq., being called upon addressed the meeting with marked force and eloquence in defence of Democratic measures, and denunciatory of the isms of the day. The committee returned and reported the following Resolutions, upon which the vote was severally taken, and which were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, the Democrats of some of the other ounties of this Congressional District, have held

et the District the necessity of party organization, and the propriety of calling a Convention to neminate a Democratic candidate to represent us in the Congress of the United States, and designated Franklinton as the place, and the 18th of April as the time for the meeting of the Convention; and whereas we, a portion of the Democracy of Warren, believing that the success of our principles can best be promoted by union and harmony amongst our political brethren, do heartily approve the holding of a Convention, at the time and place appointed, Therefore, Resolved, That the Democrats of Warren will

meet their Democratic brethren of the other counties of the District at Franklinton on the 18th of April, for the purpose of nominating a good and true Democrat to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Warren still stand upon the platform of principles adopted by the Convention at Baltimore which nominated Gen. Pierce for the Presidency in 1852; and that they have unshaken confidence in the wisdom, purity and virtue of those principles.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct our delegates to be appointed by this meeting to vote for the nomination of no man, for that important station, who does not openly and unequivocally avow uncompromising hostility to all and every secret organization whatsoever, whether known as Know-Nothing, Native American, or by any other name, or who does not pledge himself to the support of Democratic principles, as comprised in said platform.

Resolved, That this meeting is decidedly and unanimously in favor, of the Nebraska-Kansas Act. and entirely opposed to its repeal.

Resolved, That we will co-operate, with our Democratic brethren in the other portions of this district

in the ardent, zealous, and active support of the nominee of the Convention. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates, two from each district, to rep-

resent this county in said Convention.

In conformity with the sixth Resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the Convention, viz: Dr. H. I. Macon, Wm. A. Jenkins, J. B. Batchelor, Jno. Watson, E. D. Drake, Dr. R. C. Pritchard, J. S. Jones, Capt. Abner Steed, Solon Southerland, Hugh J. Jones, Michael Collins Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Wm. A. Burwell, Jno. H. Bullock, Thos. P. Paschall, Jas. T. Russell, Robert White, J. O'K. Mayfield, W. N. Edwards, Jno. D. Tucker, J. L. Laughter, G. W Nicholson, Jno. M. Rodwell, Drury Gill, Wm. Hicks, Nathan Milam, Horace Palmer, P. Jenkins, H. A. Foote, M. M. Drake, John E. Boyd, N. Nicholson, Robt. L. Jones, Jno. W. Riggan, Buckner Eaton, Anthony Dowtin, Thos. Fleming, Samuel Bobbitt, T. I. Judkins, W. C. Clanton, Henry Harriss, Dr. T. J. Pitchford, S. T. Alston, Gen. S. A. Williams, Henry T. Egerton, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, W. K. Kearney, Dr. Alexander Hawkins, Dr. Edgar Williams and Thomas Aikin

And, on motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the lists of delegates. Some good-humored debate arose upon the num-

ber of delegates appointed, in which Dr. Macon, Dr. Pritchard, Wm. A. Jenkins, and Jos. B. Batchelor, Esqs., participated during which Mr. Batchelor took occasion to deal Know-Nothingism some severe blows proving its indentity with Abolitionism at the North. and paying an able and cloquent tribute to Democratic men and Democratic principles.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be printed in the Warrenton News, the Raleigh Standard was requested to copy.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the able and faithful manner in which they had discharged their respective duties; and on motion, the meeting ad-

F. A. THORNTON, Chairman. H. J. DAVIS, Secretary.

Democratic Meeting in Orange.

A meeting of the Democratic party of Orange County having been called to supply some omissions at their last meeting held in March last in this place, Col. Haynes Waddell was unanimously elected Chairman, and James Gill Secretary.

Resolved, That said meeting having neglected to express a preference as to the place of holding the district Convention, that we now supply said omission by recommending the City of Raleigh as the most suitable and convenient point, affording as it does Rail Road facilities to other counties in the district equal at least to those of Orange.

Resolved, That a paper published in the City of Raleigh, styled the Metropolitan, has given an incorrect statement of the proceedings of the last meeting here, no vote having been taken in said meeting associating any other gentleman with Cad. Jones, Jr., who received the unanimous vote as the first choice of the meeting.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretaries of the aforesaid meeting are hereby appointed and are cordially invited, and earnestly requested to attend the meeting of the District Convention as delegates. Resolved, That the Raleigh Standard and Hillsborough Recorder be requested to publish these pro-

HAYNES WADDELL, Chr'n. JAMES GILL, Sec'y. Hillsboro', 7th April, 1855.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 2, 1855. SEPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 1st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving sixty days' notice.) at each or either of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, or Gosport, Virginia, the quantities below mentioned of any or all of the following-named articles of navy clothing and clothing materials, and such further quantities of the same as may be ordered by the chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1856, viz-

	6 any or built, 1000,
	Pea-inchets made of blue pilot cloth
	Dound Inches Inade of blue cloth
	A rowsers, made of plue cloth
Ì	Dide name oversniris
1	Dide danner undershirts
	Dide mannel drawers
ı	Dide nannel jumpers
ì	Dive manner. In the piece
١	Darusiev speering irocks
1	Canvas duck trousers
ı	Decidery succing, in the piece.
١	The residence of the property
I	And Civil Caps
ı	CALL-SKID RDORS
I	Kip-skin shoes, high cut pairs 4,00 Woolen socks, Nos. 1 and 2 pairs 8,00 Mattresses (with the cut)
j	Woolen socks, Nos. 1 and 2 8.00
۱	Sample Cooce, (with two covers each)
ı	- Manain, Dide varde 8 AA
ı	-Diankels
۱	Diack silk handkerenier
i	Dide sating trowsers.
l	Blue satinet, in the pieceyards 5,00
ı	The cloth for the pea jackets shall be twilled pilot cloth
I	American manufacture pure indigo blue wool deed Test
ı	be 54 inches wide, and weigh 96 ounces per yard It at
ĺ	have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads,
l	all wool. All pieces weighing less than 25 ounces per vi

will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 26 ounces per yard.

The cloth for round jackets, blue cloth trowsers, and blue

caps shall be twilled, all wool, of American manufacture, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces under 1714 ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 18 ounces per

The satinet must be American manufactured, 27 inches wide inside of list, which list must consist of not less than welve white woolen threads on each edge of the cloth, wotwelve white woolen threads on each edge of the cloth, wo-ven in the whole length of the piece; must weigh not less than 9% ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below nine and a quarter ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material

yard, and no piece shall be below nine and a quarter ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above.

The flannel must be all wool. American manufactured, wool-dyed, pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing 5 ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of 4 white woolen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of 10 pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately without cloth boards. Each bale to contain 500 yards and 1531/pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 4 8-10 ounces per yard.

The overshirts, undershirts, drawers, and jumpers must be made of flannel like the above.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches in width; weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-16 inch.

The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece, double thread, warp and filling. Weight eight ounces 22-100 per yard. Texture 9 by 10 to 34 inch.

The above must be stamped with the contractor's name, number of above, and roar when made; the track to be in the blow in properties for each 60 pairs, when he had a bout properties for each 60 pairs.

ordered, viz: 4 of No. 5, 9 of No. 6, 12 of No. 7, 12 of N. 8, 9 of No. 9, 6 of No. 10, 1 of No. 11.

They are to conform in all respects to the namples at the yard, and to be delivered in good strong boxes, 50 pairs in each. The name of the contractor, contents, and the year when made, marked on each box.

The calf-skin and the kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

arate buxes.

The woolen socks must be woven or kuit, and conform to

The mattresses must weigh 10 pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 71 inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking, and covers must conform to sam-

The nankin must be the best blue American nankin, 26 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the 16th of inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the 16th of an inch, dyed with pure Bengal indigo.

The blankets must weigh six pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 300 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 5 pounds 13 ounces. They must be of American manufacture, made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S.

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31% by 21% inches, and weigh 1 ounce and 12 grains Troy; texture 14 by 20 to

A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, tex-ture, color, weight, and finish of material, and conform in pattern, sizes, and workmanship to said samples.

The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated. It will

not be less, however, than the quantity specified in the foregoing list. The contracts will, therefore, be made for the quantity of each article so spec fied, and for such furth the quantity of each article so spec ned, and for such further quantity as the bureau may require. The price must be uniform at all the stations.

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may distribute the such that is not fall. rect; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor. Each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name. The inspecting officers to be appointed

by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the nec-In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, in

proper time and of proper quality, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the es-timated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after triplicate bills, duly authenticated, shall have been

presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as pract cable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notifica-tion thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the

act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation hin five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obliga-ted to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the customs.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before receptior, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the loth American Late. tion to the act of the 10th August, 1846. Extract from the act of Congress approved Aug. 10,

"SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after "SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to every shall proceed to ever

Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons." debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the mavy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the nawy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his party. article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such b'ds shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that co-partners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep hest on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt."

Approved 27th March, 1854.

April 10, 1855.

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones, &c.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Curver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Instriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all.

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave Ornaments.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly at tended to. Address,

ended to. Address, . WM. STRONACH, Raleigh.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA -ER, and others .- Petition to sell Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Charles Brewer, Frederick Lovin and Jesse R. Atkinson are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to pload, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard accordingly.

and heard acco od heard accordingly.
Witness, Goold Hort, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, in Greenville, the 1st Monday in March, 1855.

GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.

[Pr. Adv. 87,6236.] 1065—



Saperior French Cloth Frocks! VERY TASTEFULLY GOTTEN UP AND UNIVER